



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ORIGIN OF WASHINGTON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

(Continued from Page 58)

LAVENDER, a railroad station near Easton in the western part of Kittitas County. The name was "a chance selection." (H. R. Williams, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 589.)

LAWRENCE, a town near Sumas in the north central part of Whatcom County, named for Laura Blankenship, daughter of a mill owner there at that time. (Postmaster at Lawrence, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 272.)

LAWSON, the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-

LAWRENCE ISLAND, see Guemes Island.

LAWRENCE POINT, see Point Lawrence.

1859, shows Lawson Bluff at the west cape of Sucia Island and Lawson Rock off the southeast cape of Blakely Island both in San Juan County. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6300, corrected to August 27, 1904, does not carry either of those names. It shows a small light at the location of Lawson Rock. However, it shows Lawson Reef just west of Deception Pass. It is likely that all three names were intended as honors for Lieutenant Lawson of the United States Coast Survey who was working in those waters as early as 1852.

LEADBETTER POINT, the south point at the entrance to Willapa Harbor, Pacific County. It was named "Low Point" by the British explorer John Meares in 1788. Lieutenant James Alden, of the United States Coast Survey in 1852, changed the name to Leadbetter Point in honor of Lieutenant Danville Leadbetter, an associate in the survey. (*Pacific Railroad Reports*, Volume XII., Part I., Chapter XV.) The Indian name for the place was "Chick-lis-ilkh." (George Davidson, *Directory for Pacific Coast of the United States*, page 402.)

LEBAM, a town on the Willapa River, Pacific County. It was named by J. W. Goodell for his daughter Mabel, by simply spelling her name backwards. (George W. Adams, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 96.)

LEBER, a town in the southwestern part of Pierce County, named for the first postmaster there, Peter Leber. (Mrs. Isabel Carlson Benson, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 135.)

LE CLARE, a creek and town in the central part of Pend Oreille County, "probably named in honor of the Le Clerc brothers, early settlers." (Mrs. N. H. Emery, Crescent, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 66.)

LELAND, a town in the northeastern part of Jefferson County. The first woman to settle in the valley was Mrs. Laura E. Andrews, in 1874. An honor was sought for her in naming the postoffice by using her initials but the postoffice department spelled the name Leland instead of "Lealand." (Robert E. Ryan, Sr., in *Names MSS.* Letter 172.)

LELLA, see Delrio.

LENORA, a town in the central part of Pend Oreille County named in 1902 or 1903 by Lucas & Sutton, sawmill men for the daughter of Mr. Lucas. (Postmaster at Usk, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 78.)

LEVANT PASSAGE, the waterway between the southeast shore of Guemes Island and Saddlebag, Dot and Hat Islands, in the western part of Skagit County. The name was given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, as an added honor for the American navy. He had called Guemes Island "Lawrence," and Fidalgo, "Perry," naming the waterways after ships commanded or captured. The British ship *Levant* was captured by the *Constitution* in the War of 1812. Present charts do not carry a name for Levant Passage.

LEVEY, a station east of Pasco in Franklin County, named for C. M. Levey, Third Vice President of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 590.)

LEWIS, a town on the Cowlitz River, in the west central part of Lewis County. A postoffice was secured in August, 1896, and named Sulphur Springs for a small spring nearby. After being moved to the present site the name was changed on June 1, 1911, to Lewis for John Lewis, a member of the Mitchell, Lewis & Staver Company, of Portland, Ore., and also president of the Valley Development Company then doing much development work on the Packwood power project. (Walter Combs, Lewis, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 150.)

LEWIS COUNTY, the second unit of government established north of the Columbia River by the Provisional Government of Oregon, December 21, 1845. It embraced the land west of the Cowlitz River and northward to "fifty-four forty" until the treaty of 1846 limited it to the forty-ninth parallel. The name was an honor for Captain Meriwether Lewis. See Clarke County for further in-

formation. (Edmond S. Meany, *History of the State of Washington*, Appendix I.)

LEWIS RIVER, the Lewis and Clark expedition, 1803-1806, gave this name to what is known as Snake River. (Elliott Coues, *History of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, Map.) David Thompson, 1811-1812, shows "Lewis's River" as a branch of the "Komoenim River," his name for Snake River. (*David Thompson's Narrative*, The Champlain Society edition, Map.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, shows the main river as "Saptin or Lewis River," one branch of which is called "North Branch or Salmon River" and another, "South Branch or Snake River." (United States Exploring Expedition, *Hydrography*, or Volume XXIII, Atlas, Map 67.) This honor for the explorer has disappeared from the recent maps. One recent author (1918) says the name Lewis ought at least be retained for the name of Salmon River in Idaho. (John E. Rees, *Idaho, Chronology, Nomenclature, Bibliography*, page 88.)

LEWIS RIVER, a stream rising in the northern part of Skamania County and flowing southwestward into the Columbia River, serving as the boundary between Clarke and Cowlitz Counties. It was named for A. Lee Lewis whose land claim was about seven miles from its mouth. (H. H. Bancroft, *Works*, Volume XXXI., page 10, note 23.) A former name was "Cathlapootle." The two main branches are now called North Fork Lewis River and South Fork Lewis River. The railroad surveyors, 1853, called the north fork "Cath-la-pootle River." (*Pacific Railroad Reports*, Volume XI., Part II., Map 3.)

LEWISTON RAPIDS, in Snake River, Asotin County. See Clarkston for an association of two names there.

LIARS' CREEK, see Thompson Creek.

LIBERTY, a town in the north central part of Kittitas County, named by Gus Nelson in 1892. (E. G. Powers, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 295.)

LIBERTY BAY, an extension of Port Orchard Inlet, in Kitsap County. The former name, "Dog Fish Bay" was evidently distasteful to the people living there. In 1893, Representative C. H. Scott introduced a bill to change the name to Liberty Bay. The bill was referred to the committee on education, in whose possession it died. In 1899 Representative F. E. Patterson, of Kitsap County, introduced a bill to change the name from Dog Fish to Paulsbo Bay. On February 16, 1899, the House, in playful mood, refused to adopt the committee's report to indefinitely postpone the bill. Instead, it was amended by the substitution of "Patterson"

for "Paulsbo" and then the bill was passed by a vote of 58 to 12. Mr. Patterson himself voted in the negative. In the Senate it was referred to the Committee on State, Granted, School and Tide Lands in whose possession it died. (*House Journal, State of Washington*, 1899, pages 340, 453-454, 464; *Senate Journal*, 1899, pages 447, 469.) No subsequent action was taken by the Legislature and the name Liberty Bay seems to be growing by usage.

LIBERTY LAKE, in the central part of Spokane County. It is said to have been named for Louis La Liberte, a foreman of Mr. Shaw, Hudson's Bay Company agent. (N. W. Durham, *Spokane and the Inland Empire*, page 53.)

LILLIWAUP, a river, and bay on the west of Hood Canal, Mason County. The word is from the Skokomish or Twana Indian language meaning "inlet." (Rev. Myron Eells in *American Anthropologist*, January, 1892.)

LIME LAKE, a small lake north of Metaline Falls in Pend Oreille County. It was named because of a deposit of lime on the entire bottom of the clear-watered lake. (E. O. Dressel, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 51.)

LINANANIMIS, see Duwamish River.

LINCOLN COUNTY, established by the Legislature of Washington Territory on November 24, 1883, and named in honor of Abraham Lincoln. See also Douglas County.

LINCOLN CREEK, a small tributary of Chehalis River near Centralia. The Indian name was "Natchel" meaning a place where camas grows. Frank M. Rhodes took up a homestead on the creek. He was a staunch Republican and, Lincoln being President at the time, he declared the change of the creek's name in the presence of the following pioneers: George Gibson, Samuel Taylor, J. W. Ingalls and W. W. Ingalls. (Henry A. Dunkley, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 54.)

LIND, a town in Adams County, named by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company thirty years ago. (H. R. Williams, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 530.)

LINDBERG, a town in Lewis County, named for Gustaf Lindberg, of Tacoma, who owned the sawmill and logging camps which made up the town. (Hugo Lindberg, assistant postmaster, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 20.)

LION GULCH, north of Liberty, in the north central part of Kittitas County. It was named by Pat Lions, a prospector about

thirty years ago. (E. J. Powers, Liberty, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 295.)

LIPLIP POINT, the southeastern point of Marrowstone Island, in the northeastern corner of Jefferson County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, (United States Exploring Expedition, *Hydrography* or Volume XXIII., page 314 and Atlas, Maps 77 and 78.) The word in the Chinook Jargon means "boiling."

LISABEULA, a town on the west shore of Vashon Island, King County. The first postmaster at the settlement, a man named Butts, combined the names of two daughters, Elisa and Beulah, and, dropping the first and last and letters, formed a name which was accepted. (J. W. A. Myers, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 227.)

LITTLE BALDY, see Mount Spokane.

LITTLE BELT PASSAGE, the waterway between the southern ends of San Juan and Lopez Islands. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, as part of the scheme to honor the American Navy. He had called San Juan Island "Rodgers Island" after Commodore John Rodgers and the northern channel he called "President's Passage" and the southern one "Little Belt Passage" because Commodore Rodgers, while in command of the flagship *President* had an encounter with the British ship *Little Belt* on May 16, 1811, which was one of the preliminaries of the War of 1812. (Edmond S. Meany, *Origin of Geographical Names in the San Juan Archipelago* in the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, June 6, 1915.) The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6380, corrected to August 8, 1914, gives the name of "Little Belt Passage" as Middle Channel.

LITTLE DALLES, rapids in the Columbia River, about sixteen miles below the international boundary, Stevens County. A village nearby bears the same name.

LITTLE FALLS, see Vader, Lewis County.

LITTLE KACHESS LAKE, a small lake about a mile above Kachess Lake, Kittitas County. The railroad surveyors, 1853, sought to retain a separate Indian name, *Pilwaltas*, for the smaller lake. (*Pacific Railroad Reports*, Volume I., page 210.)

LITTLE MOUNTAIN, on San Juan Island, southwest of Friday Harbor. The British Admiralty Chart 2840, Richards, 1858-1861, indicated Mount Little and Little Mountain, within a few miles of each other. The Mount Little has become Little Mountain on the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6380 and the other is omitted as to name.

LITTLE ROCK, a town in the southwestern part of Thurston County, named by a Mr. Shumach for a stone "which is shaped by nature for a perfect mounting stone." (Postmaster, Little Rock, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 541.)

LITTLE SALMON RIVER, see Wehaha River, Asotin County.

LITTLE SPOKANE RIVER, see Spokane River.

LOA POINT, the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, gave this name to what is now charted as Nisqually Head at the southwest entrance to Nisqually River. (Volume XXIII, *Hydrography*, page 321, and atlas, chart 79.) In the biography of Wilkes, in *Appleton's Cyclo-pedia of American Biography*, an incident is given of his making investigations on the summit of "Manna Loa,," which is probably the origin of the word he sought to use at Nisqually Head.

LOCKE, a town in the central part of Pend Oreille county. It was named for the man who owned the land there. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.* Letter 188.)

LODGE CREEK, a small stream flowing from Lodge Lake. Both names were suggested by The Mountaineers in 1916 who maintain a lodge near the summit of the Cascades near Snoqualmie Pass. (Report to the United States Geographic Board, see *Names MSS.* Letter 580.)

LOFALL, a postoffice on Hood Canal, in the northwestern part of Kitsap County, named in honor of H. Lofall who owned the land at the time when the postoffice was established. (W. Witherford, postmaster, in *Names MSS.* Letter 9.)

LONE TREE, a village on the sand point at the north entrance to Gray's Harbor. Attention was called to the lone tree by Captain Robert Gray when he discovered the harbor in May, 1792. The Daughters of the American Revolution have put at the base of the historic tree a boulder bearing a bronze inscription. The tree may be seen for miles out at sea. (Harriet M. Carpenter of Aberdeen in *Names MSS.*, Letter 491.)

LONG BAY, a former name of Kilisut Harbor in the eastern part of Jefferson County. (See biography of Albert Briggs in H. K. Hines: *History of Washington*, page 862.)

LONG BEACH, a town in the western part of Pacific County. Professor W. D. Lyman says: "Between the head of the bay and its mouth is a strip of beach a mile or two wide and twenty miles long, which, commonly called Long Beach, is one of the most superb places of the kind in the country. There is an unbroken carriage

drive on the hard beach of twenty miles." (*History of the Pacific Northwest: Oregon and Washington*, Volume II., page 104.)

LONGBRANCH, a town on Dayton Passage in the western part of Pierce County. It was named for the town in New Jersey. (E. Shellgun, postmaster, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 103.)

LONG ISLAND, in Willapa Harbor in the western part of Pacific County. It is mentioned by that name by James G. Swan in 1857 (*Northwest Coast*, page 98) and by the United States Coast Survey in 1858 (*United States Public Documents*, Serial Number 1005, page 404.) The waterway between the island and the mainland is called Long Island Slough.

LONG ISLAND, southwest of Lopez Island in San Juan County. It was one of the Geese Islets on the chart of the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. The name Long Island first appeared on the British Admiralty Chart, 2689, Richards, 1858-1859.

LONG LAKE, in Kitsap County, about two miles west of Fragaria. It was so named because of its long narrow form. (M. B. Fountain, of Fragaria, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 547.)

LONG LAKE, in Thurston County. It was named by Tilden Sheats, a contract government surveyor, in 1853. (J. W. Mayes, of Union Mills, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 133.)

LONGS, a railroad station in Columbia County, midway between Dayton and Huntsville. It was an important place in the early days, the first flouring mill in the county being located there in 1866, when it was known as Milton Mills. (*History of Southeastern Washington*, page 379.)

LONGVIEW, a town in Benton County on the north bank of the Columbia River. It was first named Gravel on account of the prevailing material there. It was changed to Francis and again to Tuton. This was thought to conflict with the name of another station, Luzon, and was again changed to Longview, on account of the long view of the Columbia River. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.*, Letter, 590.)

LOOMIS, a town in the northern part of Okanogan County named in honor of J. A. Loomis, the first merchant there. (William J. Ford, postmaster, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 264.)

LOON LAKE, a lake and town of the same name in the southeastern part of Stevens County. "It was named on account of the large number of loons. Many come here now after the camping season is over." (Evan Morgan, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 109.)

LOONWIT LETKA see Mount St. Helens.

LOPEZ ISLAND, in San Juan County. The Spaniards in 1791 included this island in their Isla y Archipelago de San Juan. (See pages 120-121.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, charted it as "Chauncys Island." (Volume XXIII, *Hydrography*, chart 77.) This was an honor for Captain Isaac Chauncy, a hero of the United States Navy: Captain Henry Kellett, of the British Navy restored a Spanish name in 1847 using part of the name of Lopez Gonzales de Haro, reputed to have been the first discoverer of the archipelago. (J. G. Kohl in *Pacific Railroad Reports*, Volume XII., Part I., page 298.) The name Lopez has since been attached to a number of other geographic features.

LOPEZ SOUND, southeast of Lopez Island. Among the names given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, and spared by Captain Henry Kellett in 1847, was that of Decatur Island. (See pages 64-65.) In the War of 1812, Captain Decatur after a terrific fight captured the British frigate *Macedonian*. To intensify the honor for Captain Decatur, the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, named the water nearly surrounding Decatur Island "Macedonian Crescent." (Volume XXIII, *Hydrography*, chart 77.) This name was changed to Lopez Sound by the United States Coast Survey in 1854. (*Pacific Coast Pilot*, page 562, note.) The outlet north of the island is called Thatcher Pass and that to the south, Lopez Pass.

LOST CREEK, a small stream and town of the same name in the central part of Pend Oreille County. Two origins for the name are given. One states that a Hudson's Bay Company trapper was lost there and never found. Another states that the creek loses itself in part of its course. (Postmaster at Lost Creek, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 422.) There are nine other creeks so named in Washington.

LOUSE ROCKS, see Mis Chin Rocks.

LOUWALA-CLOUGH, see Mount St. Helens.

LOWGAP, a town in the southwestern part of Grant County. It was named for the gap in Frenchman Hill by G. Grant in 1905. (Postmaster at Lowgap, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 217.)

LOW ISLAND, one of the seven Wasp Islands northwest of Shaw Island in San Juan County. It first appears in the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859.

LOW POINT, on the Strait of Juan de Fuca at the mouth of Lyre River in the northern part of Chatham County. The name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 1911, Kellett, 1847.

LOWE LAKE, see Hewitt Lake.

LOWELL, a suburb of Everett, in Snohomish County. The site was first occupied in September, 1863, by Eugene D. Smith and Otis Wilson, loggers. When a postoffice was obtained in 1871 it was named by Reuben Lowe, a native of Lowell, Massachusetts. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties*, pages 358-359.)

LOWHUM, said to be an Indian name for Deschutes River.

LUCAS, a town in the north central part of Klickitat County. It was named in November, 1900, after Samuel Lucas, pioneer settler and first postmaster. (G. C. Jacroux, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 62.)

LUCERNE, a town on the shore of Lake Chelan in Chelan County. It was named by a lady from Switzerland in June, 1903, because she thought it resembled the lake of that name at her home. (Postmaster at Lucerne, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 539.)

LUCKY ROCK, in the southern part of Kittitas County near the Yakima County boundary. It is granite about seven feet long and three feet wide. If an Indian should fall in sliding down the rock it was counted bad luck. If an Indian boy when being taught to slide should fall and cry his father thought him to be no account. This tradition was obtained from Mr. Houser. (Seventh Grade in the Ellensburg State Normal School: *History of Kittitas Valley*, page 4.)

LUMMI, the name of a tribe of Indians in Whatcom County, which has been applied to a bay, Indian reservation, Island, point, river and rocks, all in the vicinity of Bellingham Bay. The Spanish chart of 1792 by Galliano and Valdes show Lummi Bay, northwest of Lummi Island as "Ensenada de Locra." (*United States Public Documents*, Serial Number 1557, chart L.) Lummi Island was given the Spanish name of "Isla de Pacheco," which was part of the long name of the Viceroy of Mexico. (See Guemes, pages 105-106) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, changed the name to "McLaughlin's Island," an honor intended for Dr. John McLaughlin, Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Vancouver. The name was again changed in 1853 by the United States Coast Survey to Lummi Island "because inhabited by that tribe." (*Pacific Coast Pilot*, page 567, note.) That name has been used on all subsequent charts and has been applied to several other geographic features in the neighborhood. The Bureau of American Ethnology says the Lummi tribe was quite distinct from the Nooksak tribe neighboring on the north. (*Handbook of American Indians*, Part I., page 778.)

LUZON, the former name of a railroad station on the north bank of the Columbia River, in Benton County, now changed to Whitcomb.

LYLE, a town on the north bank of the Columbia River in the southwestern part of Klickitat County. The steamboat landing has borne that name for more than forty years. It was in honor of John O. Lyle, original owner of the townsite, who died there on October 21, 1909.

LYMAN, a town in the western part of Skagit County. It was named for B. L. Lyman, the first postmaster, in 1880. The townsite was platted in 1884 by Otto Klement. (Postmaster in *Names MSS.*, Letter 34 and *History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties*, page 246.)

LYNCH COVE, the lower extremity of Hood Canal, in the eastern part of Mason County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (Volume XXIII., *Hydrography*, atlas, chart 78.) The honor was undoubtedly intended for Lieutenant William Francis Lynch, of the United States Navy, who explored the Jordan and the Dead Sea.

LYNDEN, a town in the northern part of Whatcom County. It was named in 1870 by Mrs. Phoebe N. Judson, the first white woman living in Whatcom County north of Bellingham. She liked the name in the old poem "On Linden when the sun was low" and changed the "i" to "y" as she thought it made a prettier name. (Phoebe Newton Judson, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 187.)

LYRE RIVER, flowing into the Strait of Juan de Fuca in the northern part of Clallam County. Captain Eliza's Spanish chart of 1791 shows it as "Rio Cuesta." (*United States Public Documents*, Serial Number 1557, chart K.) Captain Kellett changed it in 1847 to River Lyre on the British Admiralty chart 1911. It appears as Lyre River on all present day charts.

Mc

MC ADAM, a town in the eastern part of Franklin County, named for the old settler who owned the land at that point. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 590.)

MC ALEER CREEK, a small stream which drains Lake Ballinger, in the southern part of Snohomish County, into Lake Washington. Both lake and creek were named for Hugh Mc Aleer, patentee of the lands surrounding the lake. See information under the heading, Lake Ballinger, as to the change in the lake's name.

MC ALLISTER CREEK, a small stream rising at Mc Allister Springs in the northeastern part of Thurston County and flowing into Puget Sound near the mouth of Nisqually River. This creek or part of it was once known as Medicine Creek and under that name because famous when Governor Isaac I. Stevens held an Indian council on its banks and made the treaty with the Nisqually and other tribes on December 26, 1854. That treaty gives the Indian name of the creek as "She-nah-nam." Ezra Meeker says She-nah-nam is the Indian name of Mc Allister Creek and that Medicine Creek is a tributary having the Indian name "Squa-quid." (*Pioneer Reminiscences*, page 233.)

MC CARTHY POINT, the northwest cape of Mc Neil Island, in the northwestern part of Pierce County. The Government charts do not carry a name for this point. The shoal which is an extension off shore of the point is charted as Wyckoff Shoal. On the British Admiralty Chart 1947, R. N. Inskip mapped Mc Carthy Point, thus honoring Lieutenant Henry H. Mc Carthy on the "Fisgard," in 1846.

MCCLEARY, a town in the eastern part of Grays Harbor County, named in honor of Henry Mc Cleary, President of the Henry Mc Cleary Timber Company in 1910. The postoffice was moved from Summit and the name changed to Mc Cleary on January 1, 1911. (L. M. Craft, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 121.)

MC CORMICK, a town in the western part of Lewis County, named about 1898 in honor of H. Mc Cormick of the Mc Cormick Lumber Company. (Mc Cormick Lumber Company, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 119.)

MC CREDIE, a town in the southeastern part of Klickitat County, named in honor of Judge W. W. Mc Credie of Vancouver who was known as Portland's baseball magnate. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 590.)

MC DONOUGH'S ISLAND, see Camano Island.

MC DONALD, see Ewaha River. Before the name was changed it was an honor for W. D. Mc Donald, first settler and postmaster. (H. B. Herrick, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 267.)

MCGEES, a town on Port Discovery in the northeastern part of Jefferson County, named by A. Loasby in September, 1906, in honor of Samuel Mc Gee, a citizen of the place. (Postmaster at Port Townsend, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 311.)

MC GOWANS, a town on the Columbia River in the southwest-

ern part of Pacific County, named in honor of P. J. Mc Gowan, a pioneer settler. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 55.)

Mc GREGOR, see Gregor.

Mc INNIS MILLS, a former town in the central part of Pend Oreille County, opposite Jared on the Pend Oreille River. About 1902 John Mc Innis and two sons built a mill there but it was dismantled and the site abandoned in 1907. (C. B. Penfield, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 165.)

Mc LAUGHLIN, a railroad station on the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway in Clarke County, named in honor of Dr. John McLoughlin, Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 590.)

Mc LAUGHLIN ISLAND, see Lummi Island.

Mc MURRAY, a town on the shore of Lake Mc Murray in the southwestern part of Skagit County. The town was platted by Dr. Marcus Kenyon when the railroad came in 1890. The name is in honor of a pioneer settler. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties*, pages 241-242.)

Mc NEIL ISLAND, in the northwestern part of Pierce County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Captain William Henry Mc Neill of the famous British steamer "Beaver." See Anderson Island for a discussion of reasons why Wilkes honored the two officers at Fort Nisqually. Captain R. N. Inskip sought to change the name of the island to "Duntze Island" in honor of Captain John A. Duntze of the British frigate "Fisgard." (*British Admiralty Chart* 1947.) That was in 1846 and the following year another British officer, Captain Henry Kellett, restored the name of Mc Neil Island. (*British Admiralty Chart* 1911.) That name has persisted though one "l" is dropped from the man's name. Captain Mc Neill was a Yankee, born in Boston in 1803. He had a remarkable career in the Northwest. After resisting the Hudson's Bay Company in 1832 he sold his brig "Llama" to the company and entered its employ, rising later to the rank of Chief Factor. He became master of the steamer "Beaver" in 1837, remaining in her until 1843. The old steamer was undergoing repairs at Fort Nisqually when the Wilkes Expedition arrived there in 1841. Captain Mc Neill died at his home near Victoria on September 4, 1875. (Captain John T. Walbran: *British Columbia Coast Names*, pages 391-393.)

M

MABANA, a postoffice on the southwestern shore of Camano Island in Island County, named by J. A. Woodard on May 15, 1912, in honor of Miss Mabel Anderson, daughter of Nils Anderson, an old settler who had come from San Francisco in 1881. The "Mab" was taken from Mabel, the "an" from Anderson and the "a" was added for convenience. (Nils Anderson, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 369.)

MABTON, a town on the Northern Pacific Railway in the southeastern part of Yakima County. The origin of the name is said to be unknown in the town. (W. F. Fowler, publisher of the *Mabton Chronicle*, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 404.) Twenty years ago while railroad trouble held a train at the then bleak station, Mrs. Mabel Baker Anderson, wife of Professor L. F. Anderson of Whitman College, said the station had been named in her honor. Mrs. Anderson was the daughter of Dr. Dorsey S. Baker, pioneer railroad builder of Walla Walla. Though she had traveled much in America and Europe, Mrs. Anderson's home was always in Walla Walla. She died there August 16, 1915. (Edmond S. Meany, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 415.)

MACEDONIAN CRESCENT, see Lopez Sound.

MACHIAS, a town on the Northern Pacific Railway in the west central part of Snohomish County, named for Machias, Maine. The first settler there in 1877 was Charles Niemeyer. The town was platted and named in 1888 by L. W. Getchell, son of a shipbuilder in Machias, Maine, who was successful in California, Nevada and Washington. (Julian Hawthorne: *History of Washington*, Volume I., pages 437-439.)

MACKAYE HARBOR, on the south shore of Lopez Island in San Juan County. The name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859.

MADRONA PENINSULA, lying between North Bay and Friday Harbor on San Juan Island in San Juan County. Madrona Point is on the north side of the peninsula. The names were given by Walter L. C. Muenschner, because of the large number of Madrona trees in that vicinity. (*Puget Sound Marine Station Publications*, Volume I., page 81,)

MAE, a postoffice, four miles west of Moses Lake, in Grant County, named by J. B. Lee on February 1, 1907, in honor of Mrs. Mae Shoemaker, the first postmistress. (Ella M. Hill, postmistress, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 41.)

MAGIC CITY, a name sometimes applied to Anacortes.

MAGNOLIA BEACH, a town on the southeast shore of Vashon Island in the southwestern part of King County. Silas Cook secured the homestead in 1878. Charles A. Cook platted the town in 1902. The family had come from Magnolia, Iowa. (I. H. Case, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 540.)

MAGNOLIA BLUFF, a bluff in the northwestern part of Seattle, King County, named by Captain George Davidson of the United States Coast Survey in 1856. (*Pacific Coast Pilot*, page 607.) No magnolia trees are native there. Madrones and balms (ceanothus) were plentiful and may have been mistaken for magnolias.

MAKAH, an Indian Reservation in the northwestern part of Clallam County, named for the Indian tribe who lived there. See *Cape Flattery*, pages 35-36. The word *Makah* means "the people who live on a point of land projecting into the sea," or, more briefly, "the cape people." *Klasset*, a former name of Cape Flattery, means the same thing in another Indian language. (Rev. Myron Eells, in *American Anthropologist*, January, 1892.)

MALDEN, a town in the northern part of Whitman County, named by H. R. Williams, vice-president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, after a town of that name in Massachusetts. (H. R. Williams, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 530.)

MALTBY, a town in the southwestern part of Snohomish County, named for Robert Maltby, a dealer in real estate. (Postmaster at Maltby, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 458.) The site was homesteaded by Mr. Dunlap in 1887. The next year a postoffice was secured and named Yew which was later changed to Maltby. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties*, page 375.)

MANASTASH CREEK, a tributary of the Yakima River from the west in the south central part of Kittitas County. The early railroad surveyors first charted it as "Ptehnum River, but on the supplementary sketch by A. W. Tinkham in January, 1854, it is shown as "Mnas-a-tas," forerunner of the present spelling. (*Pacific Railroad Reports*, Volume XI., Part II., Chart 3.)

MANETTE, a town at the east entrance to Washington Narrows, opposite Bremerton, Kitsap County. After the people had finished building their wharf, the first steamer to use it bore the name which the people by majority vote adopted for their new town. (J. H. Martin, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 486.)

MANHATT POINT, on the north shore of Mc Neil Island, named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (Volume XXIII., *Hydrography*,

Atlas, Chart 79.) The name does not appear on the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey chart 6460.

MANN'S LANDING, see Fir.

MAN OF WAR HARBOR, a former name for Griffin Bay, on the southeast shore of San Juan Island.

MANSFIELD, a town in the northern part of Douglas County, named about 1905 by R. E. Darling in honor of his home town in Ohio. (B. C. Ferguson, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 77.) The Ohio town was named for Colonel Jared Mansfield, at one time surveyor-general of the United States. (Henry Gannett: *Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States*, page 198.)

MANSON, a town on the east shore of Lake Chelan, in Chelan County, named in 1912 by the Lake Chelan Land Company in honor of Manson F. Backus, of Seattle, president of the company. (R. Little, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 465.)

MAPLE COVE, on Whidbey Island, opposite Everett. Large maples abound there which gave origin to the name. (E. M. Hawes, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 24.)

MAPLECREEK, a postoffice at the foot of Knapp's Hill in the southeastern part of Chelan County. The land, now in the hands of C. J. Duhamel, was first owned by Frank Knapp for whom were named Knapp Coulee and Knapp's Hill. (C. J. Duhamel, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 318.)

MAPLEVALLEY, a town in the central part of King County. The first name chosen by the three first settlers, G. W. Ames, C. O. Russell and Henry Sidebotham, was "Vine Maple Valley," on June 3, 1879. When the postoffice was secured by C. O. Russell in 1888, the name was shortened to Maplevalley. The name was suggested by the character of the forest there and in the deep valley of Cedar River. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 531.)

MA-QUA-BUCK, said to be an Indian name for Alki Point. (J. A. Costello: *The Siwash.*) See Alki Point, page 4, and Battery Point, page 15.

MARBLE, a town in the northern part of Stevens County, named for the extensive deposits of marble found there. (Joseph T. Reed, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 125.)

MARCELLUS, a town in the north central part of Adams County, named for some person in the East whose other name is forgotten. (H. R. Williams, vice-president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 589.)

MARCH POINT, the east cape of Fidalgo Bay in the western part of Skagit County. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, shows it as "Sachem Point." (Volume XXIII., *Hydrography*, atlas, chart 92.) It is possible that the present name is an honor for Hiram A Marsh, who had great success raising cauliflower seed near there in 1891. (Elwood Evans and Edmond S. Meany: *The State of Washington*, page 170.)

MARCUS, a town in the northwestern part of Stevens County. On September 8, 1863, Marcus Oppenheimer and W. V. Brown took possession of some buildings abandoned by the British Boundary Commission. Brown died and Oppenheimer filed a homestead and the town when established on the site, was named for him. (N. W. Durham: *Spokane and the Inland Empire*, page 273.)

MARENGO, a town in the east central part of Adams County, named "after the Battle of Marengo." (H. R. Williams, vice-president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 589). In 1876 there was an effort to establish a town with that name in Columbia County. In that case the name was an honor for the land owner Louis Raboin locally known as "Marengo." In the election for county seat Dayton received 418 and Marengo, 300. That Marengo existed chiefly on paper. (*History of Southeastern Washington*, pages 294-295.)

MARROWSTONE POINT, the northeastern point of Marrowstone Island, in the northeastern part of Jefferson County, named by its discoverer Captain George Vancouver, of the British Navy, on May 8, 1792, stating that the cliff was composed mostly of "marrow stone." (*Voyage Round the World*, second edition, Volume II., pages 78-79.) An unsuccessful effort to change the name was made by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, to honor one of the officers. See Craven Peninsula, page 60.

MARSHALL, a town in the central part of Spokane County, named in March, 1880, for William H. Marshall who came to Washington Territory from California in 1878. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 166. *History of Spokane County*, page 279.)

MARSHVILLE, a former local name on the west side of Olympia Harbor, for Edwin Marsh who settled there in 1851. (H. H. Bancroft: *Works*, Volume XXXI., page 364.)

MARTIN, a town near the Stampede Tunnel in the west central part of Kittitas County. Judge Conkle named it "Marten" as some hunters killed a pine-marten there. They named the stream Pine-

Marten Creek. From that has come the slightly changed name. (Mrs. Jennie Whittington Mc Kinney, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 379.)

MARTIN ISLAND, in the Columbia River, in the south central part of Cowlitz County. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, mapped it as "Smoke Island" and Martin Slough nearby was shown as "Stiak Run." (Volume XXIII., *Hydrography*, atlas, chart 71.)

MARTINDALE, a railroad station in the southern part of Franklin County, named for M. P. Martin, comptroller of the Northern Pacific and the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway Companies. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 590.)

MARYHILL, a town on the north bank of the Columbia River, in the south central part of Klickitat County. It was formerly known as Columbus. When Samuel Hill acquired an estate there, he accepted the suggestion of his guest, M. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States, to use the word Maryhill as Mr. Hill's wife and daughter and Mrs. Hill's mother all bore that name.

MARYSVILLE, a town in the west central part of Snohomish County. It was founded by J. P. Comeford, a native of Ireland who served in the Union army during the Civil War. While Indian Agent at Tulalip in 1872, he purchased 1280 acres of land from John Stafford, Truman Ireland, Louis Thomas and Captain Renton. In September, 1877, he began to construct a store and wharf. Among the first comers were James Johnson and Thomas Lloyd of Marysville, California, who suggested that name for the new town. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties*, pages 345-349.)

MASHEL CREEK, a tributary of the Nisqually River near Lagrande in south central Pierce County. (Henry Landes: *A Geographic Dictionary of Washington*, page 195.) Former names have been "Michel River" and "Mishall Creek."

MASON COUNTY, organized by act of the legislature dated March 13, 1854, under the Indian name of Sawamish County. On January 3, 1864, the name was changed to honor Charles H. Mason, first secretary of the Territory of Washington, who had died in 1859 after gallant and efficient services as secretary and acting governor during the Indian wars. He had graduated from Brown University in 1850. (H. H. Bancroft: *Works*, Volume XXXI pages 77 and 211.)

MASON LAKE, in the east central part of Mason County, named in honor of Charles H. Mason. (Clara M. Strong, in *Names MSS.* Letter 207.) On many old charts it is shown as "Kellum's Lake" or "Lake Kelllim" See Kellum's Lake Isthmus, page 128.

MASSACRE BAY, at the head of West Sound, Orcas Island, in San Juan County. The name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859. The explorers found evidences of Indian battles there as they sprinkled in the vicinity such names as Skull Rock, Haida Point, Indian Point and Victim Island.

MATIA ISLANDS, a group northeast of Orcas Island, San Juan County. The Spanish charts of Eliza, 1791, and of Galliano and Valdes, 1792, show the name "Isla de Mata." (*United States Public Documents*, serial number 1157, charts K. and L.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, charted "Edmunds Group." The name Matia was conferred by the United States Coast Survey in 1854. (*Pacific Coast Pilot*, page 569.)

MATS MATS, a small harbor near Port Ludlow in the northeastern part of Jefferson County. The name is first mentioned in the Report of the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey for 1856. (*United States Public Documents*, serial number 888, page 86.)

MAUD, a town in the western part of Stevens County, named for Miss Maud Morgan, daughter of S. C. Morgan, a pioneer of 1885. (Postmaster at Gifford, in *Names MSS*. Letter 106.)

MAURY ISLAND, southwest of Vashon Island, in the southwestern part of King County, named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Lieutenant William L. Maury of the Expedition. The name has remained without change on all charts subsequent to 1841.

MAXWELTON, a village on the southern shore of Whidby Island, in Island County, named by the MacKee brothers "in honor of the bonny braes of Scotland." (J. E. Montgomery, in *Names MSS*. Letter 436.)

MAY CREEK, a village on the eastern shore of Lake Washington, opposite Mercer Island, King County, named for Mr. May who first started to homestead on land now a part of the Colman farm. (George L. Colman, of Kenndale, to K. M. Laurie, of Hazelwood, October 10, 1915, in *Names MSS*. Letter 221.)

MAY'S INLET, a name conferred on part of Port Orchard, Kitsap County, by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. Commander Wilkes wrote: "Properly speaking, Rich's Passage is a part of Port Orchard, but as there were so many branches, I thought it necessary to give the arms which lead into it different names, reserving the name given by Vancouver to the largest: the others we called Dye's, Sinclair's and May's Inlets." (Volume XXIII., *Hydrography*, page 317.) The names used were those of officers with the expedition.

William May had the rank of Passed Midshipman. The map of the expedition did not show the inlet receiving his name. It later got a local name "Dog Fish Bay," which was recently changed. See Liberty Bay.

MAYFIELD, a town on the Cowlitz River in the central part of Lewis County, named for W. H. Mayfield in 1891. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.* Letter 258.)

MAYFIELDS CREEK, a tributary of the Bogachiel River in Clallam County, named for a pioneer, Jesse Maxfield. (Fanny Taylor, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 307.)

MAYVIEW, a postoffice in the northeastern part of Garfield County. It was named in 1880 by Henry Victor. The first postmistress was Mrs. W. L. Cox. In 1885, the postoffice was moved to the residence of L. H. Bradshaw but the name was not changed. (Chester Victor, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 588, and *History of South-eastern Washington*, page 548.)

MAZAMA, a town in the western part of Okanogan County. The place was called "Goat Creek." When the postoffice was secured in 1899, they chose what they thought was the Greek word for mountain goat. They later thought that was not the meaning of the word. (Mrs. M. Stewart, in *Names MSS.* Letter 314.) They looked in the wrong dictionary. The word is Spanish, not Greek, and the meaning is "mountain goat."

MEAD, a town in the central part of Spokane County, named by James Berridge in honor of General George Gordon Meade of the Union Army in the Civil War. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.* Letter 170.)

MEADOW CREEK, a town on a small stream of the same name at Keechelus Lake in west central Kittitas County. At the summit of the Cascades there is a meadow with two lakes. One is drained by this creek to the eastward and the other is drained to the westward. Thus arose the name. (Mrs. Jennie Whittington McKinney, in *Names MSS.* Letter 379.) The source of the creeks is called Meadow Pass.

MEADOWDALE, a town in the southwestern part of Snohomish County, named by the Washington Water Power Company when cleaned up and into grass it would be one vast meadow." (W. P. Cleveland, in *Names MSS.* Letter 456.)

MEADOW LAKE, a village in the west central part of Spokane County, named by the Washington Water Power Company when

its electric line was established about 1906. (C. Selvidge, of Four Lakes, in *Names MSS.* Letter 168.)

MEADOW POINT, on the shore of Puget Sound, north of the entrance to Salmon Bay in the northwestern part of King County, named by the United States Coast Survey from the nature of the point. (*Pacific Coast Pilot*, page 605.)

MEAGHERVILLE, a village in west central Kittitas County, named for T. F. Meagher, about 1890. (E. J. Powers, of Liberty, in *Names MSS.* Letter 295.)

MECENA POINT, see Baadam Point, page 11.

MEDICAL LAKE, a town and a lake of the same name in the west central part of Spokane County. Andrew Lefevre is counted the first settler, one authority giving the date as 1859 (*History of Spokane County*, page 268) and another as 1872 (Rev. H. K. Hines: *History of Washington*, page 342.) The last named authority, on page 401, gives a sketch of Stanley Hallett saying that he settled there in 1877 and gave the name to the town. It is claimed that the waters of the lake were believed by the Indians to be a cure for rheumatism. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.* Letter 248.)

MEDICINE CREEK, see McAllister Creek.

MEDINA, a town on the eastern shore of Lake Washington, opposite Seattle, named in 1892 by Mrs. S. A. Belote. The name was taken from Medina, Turkey. (Postmaster at Medina, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 511.)

MEGLER, a town on the north bank of the Columbia River, in Pacific County, named for the pioneer legislator, Joseph G. Megler, who maintained a fish cannery at Brookfield. Mr. Megler died on September 10, 1915. (Postmaster at McGowan, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 55.)

MELAKWA LAKE, a small lake draining into Tuscohatchie Creek, in the eastern part of King County, named by The Mountaineers in 1916. The name is the Chinook word for "mosquito." (Report to United States Geographic Board, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 580.)

MEMALOOSE ISLANDS, interesting islands in the Columbia River near the Dalles. Lewis and Clark called one of them "Sepulchre Island," on which they counted thirteen burial huts some of them more than half filled with dead bodies. (O. D. Wheeler: *The Trail of Lewis and Clark*, Volume II., page 164.) Vic Trevett, a pioneer river man, was buried there at his own death-bed request.

His monument is a conspicuous landmark for those traveling on or near the river. The Indian word Memaloose means "dead."

MENDOTA, a town in the northwestern part of Lewis County, named in 1908 by the Mendota Coal & Coke Company, who had a mining company in Missouri with the same name. (P. L. Hansen, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 74.)

MENLO, a town in the central part of Pacific County. When the Northern Pacific Railway Company was building the branch line to Willapa Harbor, option real estate dealers were active. A flag station was located on the property of Lindley Preston to be known as "Preston." John Brophy, of California, had an option on the homestead of Horace Hastings, three quarters of a mile south. To boom his place he called it Menlo Park, after the Bidwell estate in California. The construction crew of the railroad, finding that "Preston" had already been used as a railroad station name and needing a name for their new station, took Brophy's big sign. They cut off the word "Park" and in that way Menlo was placed on the railroad and later on the maps. (E. W. Lilly, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 574.)

(To be continued)